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异氟醚预处理对大鼠肠缺血再灌注后肠损伤的影响

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摘要 目的 研究不同浓度的异氟醚预处理对大鼠肠缺血再灌注损伤的影响，并初步探讨其作用机制。方法 成年雄性SD大鼠60只，按照随机分层区组设计分为5组（n=12）：肠缺血再灌注组（缺血再灌注损伤组）：暴露腹腔后夹闭肠系膜上动脉1 h后开放再灌注2 h；0.25肺泡最低有效浓度、0.5肺泡最低有效浓度、1.0肺泡最低有效浓度异氟醚预处理30 min组（即0.25M组、0.5M组和1.0M组）：在暴露腹腔前预吸入相应浓度的异氟醚30 min，再行肠缺血再灌注；假手术组：仅暴露腹腔，不行异氟醚预处理及肠系膜上动脉夹闭。颈动脉插管监测平均动脉压。在再灌注2 h时采血检测血浆超氧化物歧化酶活力、丙二醛和肿瘤坏死因子 α 含量；取小肠组织行组织切片HE染色，在光镜下观察其结构病理变化程度及改良Chiu's评分，并用免疫组化染色法和Western blot方法检测肠组织Caspase-3活化表达情况。结果 与缺血再灌注损伤组比，0.5M组、1.0M组的病理评分值显著性减低（P<0.05）。在再灌注期，缺血再灌注损伤组的平均动脉压随时间延长呈明显下降趋势，显著低于假手术组（P<0.05），而0.5M组较缺血再灌注损伤组显著性降低（P

关键词： 异氟醚 肠缺血再灌注损伤 过氧化物歧化酶 丙二醛 肿瘤坏死因子 半胱天冬酶-3

Abstract: OBJECTIVE To observe the effect of isoflurane of different concentrations on the intestinal ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI) in rats, and to preliminarily investigate its mechanism. METHODS Sixty adult male SD rats (200-220 g) were randomly divided into five groups (n=12 in each group): sham operation group (sham group), intestinal ischemia-reperfusion group (IRI group), and isoflurane precondition for 30 min groups (0.25M group, 0.5M group, 1.0M group). Carotid artery was cannulated for mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) monitoring every 30 min during the experiment. Two hours after reperfusion, 3 mL of blood were collected from the inferior cava, which was centrifugated to test the activity of SOD, the contents of MDA and TNF- α . And a strip of small intestine was taken from the distal end of ileum for preparation of pathology HE staining sections which were observed for the structural damage under microscope and quantitatively assessed the damage degree by improved Chiu's scale. Meanwhile, the expression of protein caspase-3 was analyzed by immunohistochemical and Western Blot methods. RESULTS Compared with IRI, the MAP of isoflurane APC group was significantly improved. The improved Chiu's scales in 0.5M group and 1.0M group were obviously lower than that in IRI group, but there was no significant difference between 0.25M group and IRI group (P>0.05). The plasma SOD activity in IRI group was lower than sham group (P<0.05), but significantly decreased in 0.5M group (P

Keywords: isoflurane, intestinal ischemia-reperfusion injury, superoxide dismutase, malondialdehyde, tumor necrosis factor, caspase-3

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